

Washingtonville

Brief Items Which Chronicle the Doings of People in the Village Bordering Two Counties

Fred Reese and family of Millville spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Boston.

Lee Weikart and family of East Liverpool spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Weikart.

Master Andrew Weikart has returned home after a ten days' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Weikart, in Newburgh, N. Y.

Miss Leta Bossert was a Salem visitor Saturday evening.

Frank Stouffer was a Youngstown caller last Friday.

B. S. Freed and family of Youngstown were weekend guests of W. E. Rolter and wife.

Mrs. Harvey Baker has been confined to the house for a week with grippe.

Mrs. Harry Holland of Millville called on friends here last Thursday afternoon.

Arthur Johnson had his ice house filled with nice ice last week.

Mrs. Percy Tellow of Salem called on Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Carrier last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall spent New Year's with his son in Niles.

Mont Weikart of Camp Sherman visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Weikart, New Year's.

Wm. Bailey and family of West Point spent New Year's here with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Possage of Leontonia spent New Year's here with his mother.

Quite a number of young people from here attended an all-night dance in Salem New Year's Eve.

Mrs. Thomas McIntosh is on the sick list.

Frank Spear and family, Abram Stouffer and family of this place and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Denner of Youngstown spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stouffer.

Miss Helen Weikart went to Youngstown Tuesday to meet her nephew, Andrew Weikart, who was on a ten days' visit at the home of his parents in Newburgh, N. Y.

Mrs. George Lentz of Salem spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Carrier.

Mrs. Herbert Smedley visited relatives in Youngstown over New Year's.

Miss Amanda Bilger, Frank Bilger and Clarence Tate and Miss Lola Keyser spent New Year's with Mrs. Lizzie Siple in Youngstown.

Samuel Platt bought property on the South Side in Youngstown.

Under the auspices of the Red Cross the Pierce Concert Company will give an entertainment in the school auditorium Saturday evening, Jan. 12.

School reopened Wednesday after a ten-day vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Platt were Youngstown visitors Wednesday.

Lewis Baker of Salem is here visiting his son Harvey.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Zimmerman and Mr. and Mrs. Mont Bailey were in Youngstown Wednesday.

Miss Joannette Kerr started to business college in Salem, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith and two children of Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rohrer of Leontonia and Mrs. Susan Rohrer and sons Will and Clyde spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. David Somerville.

Mr. and Mrs. David Somerville went to Belmont last Saturday and visited relatives there and in Garfield over New Year's.

Mrs. Rose Woods entertained the Woman's Home Circle last Wednesday evening. The ladies enjoyed themselves in a social manner and one of the special features of the evening was the exchange of gifts. The hostess served a delicious lunch at a late hour. Mrs. Sadie Spear was taken in as a new member. The next meeting will be held in two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Weikart and children of Leontonia spent New Year's night with Mr. and Mrs. Dave Weikart.

In loving remembrance of my dear sister, Fanny Grindle, who passed away January 1, 1917.

I often sit and think of her When I am all alone, For memory is the only thing That grief can call its own.

From one who misses her more and more, her sister, Mrs. Thomas McIntosh.

Silence is golden when a girl pursues her lips for the benefit of a young man.

The truth that occupies a nutshell finds some minds too narrow to give it room.

Don't ask too much. That was where Mother Eve made her great mistake.

Some people half the time are not on speaking terms with their own consciences.

The enthusiast who dives to the bottom of pleasure brings up more gravel than pearls.

Women seldom take back their unkind words unless they want to use them over again.

It is no sign that a small boy is incorrigible just because he doesn't mind a little rain.

Never give up—unless it's a lonely spot and the other fellow has a sandbag or a revolver.

Being a weather prophet is most successful among the people with the shortest memories.

There is more power in kindness than there is in dynamite, but it takes longer to develop it.

A rolling stone gathers no moss; but there are lots of people who don't use moss in their business.

There are lots of good people on earth and there are lots more about six feet below the crust.

The best brand of conversation is made up of truth, good sense, good humor and a dash of wit.

Nothing makes some men feel more important than their ability to answer the questions of a small boy.

The only man who doesn't make a fool of himself occasionally is the one that nature saved the trouble.

Unpolished and Uncoated Rice
An investigation by the department shows a widespread popular misunderstanding of the various kinds of rice on the market. The true distinction between the polishing and coating processes and the corresponding polished and coated rice does not seem to be clearly appreciated.

Rice from the threshers, culled in the Philippine Islands paddy, is hulled in many places by pounding by hand, but usually in a machine designed to remove the outer coat without injuring the seed. This product is almost always polished in order to please the fancy and conform to the established requirements of the consumers.

The polishing process, as understood in the Orient and by the best authorities in this country, refers to the rubbing or scouring of the grains in various machines by which most of the bran coat or pericarp is removed. This product is often coated to improve its appearance. The coating process refers to the addition of glucose, talc, or other foreign material to the surface of the already polished grain.

The people of Asia use some true unpolished rice; that is, rice from which the hulls have been removed but on which the bran coat remains nearly intact. Such an article is very seldom furnished in the United States where the market supply is composed principally of polished rice, most of which has also been coated. Polishing removes a considerable portion of the fat, fiber and inorganic salts as well as flavor from the grain and some substances vital to nutrition.

The whole question has aroused considerable interest in this country because it has been shown that the disease known as beriberi, which is common in the Orient, is due to the consumption, as the main article of diet, of rice that has had the bran coat removed. This bran layer, in the case of the people who live largely on rice, is the only source of certain compounds necessary to the processes of nutrition. The absence of these compounds in the ration results in beriberi. Those who eat a varied diet get these elements in their foods.

Formerly in the Orient rice was milled to a great extent by hand or by inadequate machinery, so that little more was done than to pound off the coarse outer hull, leaving the bran layer of the rice nearly intact. With the introduction of modern machinery into the Orient the extensive machine milling of rice has developed. Much rice in the Orient is now very highly milled, so that all the bran coat is removed. It is believed by the health authorities of the Philippine Islands that highly polished rice tends to produce beriberi among the natives. For this reason the Philippine Government permits its hospitals, jails and public institutions to use only rice that has not been highly polished. The elimination of beriberi from these institutions has resulted.

This fact has been made use of by certain manufacturers and food faddists in this country to frighten the public, and by so doing to gain a market for their product. They have called their rice "unpolished," when as a matter of fact in many cases the rice they were selling would not be permitted in the institutions controlled by the Philippine Government. All the circumstances in the case should be considered. Since it has been proven that Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics and Malaysians contract beriberi by eating highly milled, polished rice, it does not follow that eating such rice in the United States is dangerous. If the American people lived almost wholly on rice, as do many Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese and other peoples, it would certainly be dangerous. However, in America rice constitutes only a small proportion of the diet, and with the variety of foods usually consumed no danger whatever of contracting beriberi or similar diseases is likely to come from eating polished rice.

Thirty Million Acres of Soil Surveyed
According to the annual report of the Bureau of Soils of the Department, 29,584,000 acres of soils were surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, last. Detailed soil surveys were completed or begun in 90 different areas, located in 29 different states. These covered 35,721 square miles or 22,861,440 acres.

Crowding Kills Chickens
Thousands of chickens are killed every year because they are permitted to crowd together at night. If brooders are used do not allow them to capacity at first and expect the growing chicks to thrive in the same space until they are trying to die. Under those conditions very few of them will ever reach the frying pan.

It is not considered best to draw fowls nor to cut off their heads, as it is the air that goes inside the carcass that causes the flesh to become tainted. If the head is cut off—and chickens look best beheaded—it should be done with a sharp knife or hatchet, and then the blood should be carefully washed off, the skin drawn forward over the neck and tied.

Recent experiments indicate that round timbers of all the pines, of Engelmann spruce, Douglas fir, tamarack and western larch, can be readily treated with preservatives, but that the fir, hemlocks, redwood and Sitka spruce in the round do not take treatment easily. This information should be of value to persons who contemplate preservative treatment of round posts, poles or mine props.

A school loses interest if it cannot pay the principal.

A bad vegetable to have aboard a ship—a leek.

U. S. MAIL TRANSFER
Passenger Service
Canfield-Youngstown
N. W. Barringer, Prop.
Telephone 186

Leaves P. O. Canfield 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Leaves P. O. Youngstown 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Eastern time, daily except Sunday.

Another thing—no hat is very becoming to a woman whose hair looks like a stepchild.

Job printing orders carefully and promptly executed at the Dispatch office.

NEIGHBORHOOD PATRIOTISM

Outline of a Method for Scouring Community Co-operation in Business and Social Affairs.

A scheme for the organization of rural communities for both business and social purposes is worked out in an article which appears in the Youngstown Journal of the Department of Agriculture.

The scheme calls for ten committees, five of which are to deal with business needs and five with social needs. Every member of the organization is to serve on some one of these committees. In addition there is to be a central or executive committee composed of the President of the organization, its Secretary, its Treasurer and the chairman of the ten other committees. This central body is to direct the general policy of the organization, raise all funds and control their expenditures. The committees that are to deal with the business interests of the community are as follows:

1. Committee on farm production.
2. Committee on marketing.
3. Committee on securing farm supplies.
4. Committee on farm finance and accounting.
5. Committee on communication and transportation.

Similarly the five committees that attend to the community's social interests will deal with:

1. Education.
2. Sanitation.
3. Recreation.
4. Beautification.
5. Household economics.

The work of most of these committees is indicated sufficiently clearly by their titles; for example, the committee on production can do much good by improving the breeds of live stock in a community through co-operative purchases of purebred males. It can encourage the formation of corn, poultry, pigs, cattle, canning and gardening clubs which have already demonstrated their value in the sections where they have been established; and it can carry on useful studies of the type of agriculture best fitted to local conditions.

In the same way the committee on marketing can secure the standardization of the community's products and thus obtain better prices than are possible when nondescript goods are dumped upon the market. The committee can also search out the best markets, make contracts on a large scale which will be more favorable than any individual can secure for himself, and in many other ways economize in the selling of the community's goods.

Even if co-operative marketing is not actually resorted to, the information which the committee collects can hardly fail to be of great assistance to the individual farmers.

Just as the committee on marketing can facilitate selling, the committee on farm supplies can economize in buying. Farmers are warned, however, not to underestimate the cost of running a store or commercial agency and not to overestimate the saving which this can effect. The co-operative society, of course, does away with the necessity of the store's making a profit, but somebody must manage the store and that somebody must be paid for his time. His salary, therefore, corresponds in a way to the ordinary store's profit, and it is not always possible to secure a good man for less than he would be able to make in business for himself. There are, however, several methods of purchasing farm supplies co-operatively, which will be found to be of advantage. The simplest is the joint order, in which a group of farmers can buy a given article in large quantities, thereby effecting a considerable saving in the expense of handling commissions, etc. Sometimes when this method is adopted a warehouse is added which is owned or rented co-operatively, and in which the goods are stored until the associated purchasers need them.

If these two methods have been tried and found successful, it may be desirable to carry them out to their logical development and conduct a co-operative store which renders the same service to its customers that a private enterprise would. This, however, inevitably leads to complications and should only be undertaken after some experience with simpler methods of co-operation.

With the committee on farm finance and accounting the first duty is to ascertain what farm enterprises can safely be financed. This is only possible when accurate accounts are kept and carefully analyzed. After this has been done the next step is to secure the most favorable terms for financing proper and sound enterprises. This is frequently not difficult if the committee has thoroughly mastered the subject and is able to put it clearly before local bankers. Where the local bankers are unwilling to finance genuinely productive enterprises at a reasonable rate of interest, the committee must consider other ways of securing capital. One of the simplest plans for accomplishing this is a credit union or co-operative credit association. The essential features of this plan are that the members of the association are farmers who organize themselves to receive deposits and make loans. By keeping the expenses down to a minimum, it has been possible in some cases for such associations to pay interest on deposits that is within one per cent of the interest it charges on loans.

The committee on communication and transportation should deal primarily with the roads and telephones. The keynote of the work should be organization.

Are Your Sewers Clogged?
The bowels are the sewerage system of the body. You can well imagine the result when they are stopped up as is the case in constipation. As a purgative you will find Chamberlain's Tablets excellent. They are mild and gentle in their action. They also improve the digestion—adv.

Another reason why we would hate to abolish breakfast is because our relations with battercakes have been uniformly agreeable.

Our idea of a conservative woman is one who spends her pin money for knitting needles.

ized self-help, not appeals to get Government help.

Just as the five business committees are to grapple with the fundamental problems of producing and selling in their various forms, the five social committees should direct their efforts to the improvements of living conditions in the country.

To increase the farmer's income is not the only thing needed to make rural life what it should be. As a matter of fact, says this article, it is the prosperous farmer who is more inclined to move to town than his less fortunate neighbor. Having accumulated a competence he wishes to enjoy it, and there are five principal reasons which lead him to believe that he can do this better in the city; first, there are usually better facilities for educating his children; second, the sanitary conditions are frequently much better in town, and the time does not seem to be far distant when the cities will be actually more healthful than the country. Again, household conveniences such as hot and cold water, heating and lighting systems, etc., are more abundant in the towns and add greatly to the comfort of living. Finally, there is more opportunity for recreation in the city and frequently, strange as it may appear, more to appeal to the sense of beauty that is inherent in practically every man.

Co-operation on the part of rural communities can do as much to alter these conditions as it can to increase the average cash income. The committees that have these matters in charge should, therefore, be regarded as quite as important as those which deal with business questions, and they should receive the same support from the entire community which they are endeavoring to benefit. The result will be a community spirit which, in its way, is capable of producing as valuable results as the national spirit. In fact, says the article in closing, "Patriotism, like charity, begins at home—that is, in the neighborhood."

TABLE SIRUP FROM APPLES
Department of Agriculture Applies for Patent—Will Enable Cider Mills to Produce Valuable By-Product.

Following extensive experiments the head of the fruit and vegetable utilization laboratory of the Department of Agriculture has applied for a public service patent covering the making of a new form of table sirup from apple juice. This patent will make the discovery, which the specialists on carry on of great value to all apple growers as a means of utilizing their culls and excess apples, common property of any cider mill in the United States which wishes to manufacture and sell apple sirup.

The new sirup, one gallon of which is made from seven gallons of ordinary cider, is a clear ruby or amber colored sirup of about the consistency of cane sirup and maple sirup. Properly sterilized and put in sealed tins or bottles, it will keep indefinitely, and when opened, will keep under household conditions as well as other sirups. It has a distinct fruity aroma and special flavor of its own which is described as being practically the same as the taste of the sirups substances which exudes from a baked apple.

The sirup can be used like maple or other sirups for griddle cakes, cereals, household cookery and as flavoring in desserts. The Government cooking experts are at present experimenting with it in cookery and expect shortly to issue recipes for use of the new sirup in old ways and for taking advantage of its special flavor in novel dishes.

The process for making the sirup calls for the addition to a cider mill of a filter press and open kettles or some other concentrating apparatus. The process is described as follows: The raw cider is treated with pure milk of lime until nearly, but not quite, all of the natural malic acids are neutralized. The cider is then heated to boiling and filtered through a filter press, an essential feature of the process. The resultant liquid is then evaporated either in continuous evaporators or open kettles, just as ordinary cane or sorghum sirup is treated. It is then cooled and allowed to stand for a short time, which causes the lime and adds to form small crystals of calcium malate. The sirup is then re-filtered through the filter press, which removes the crystals of calcium malate and leaves a sirup with practically the same basic composition as ordinary cane sirup. Its flavor, however, and appearance are distinctive.

Calcium malate, the by-product, is a substance used in medicine and at present selling for \$2 per pound. It is believed that if calcium malate can be produced in this way cheaply and in large quantities, it can be made commercially useful in new ways, possibly in the manufacture of baking powder.

The cost of making this sirup on a commercial scale will be determined during the test in October.

Weights of Geese
The American Standard of Perfection classifies the weights of geese as follows: Toulouse and Embden, adult ganders, 25 pounds; young ganders, 20 pounds; adult geese, 23 pounds; young geese, 18 pounds. African, adult gander, 20 pounds; young gander, 16 pounds; adult goose, 18 pounds; young goose, 14 pounds. Chinese and Canada adult gander, 16 pounds; young gander 12 pounds; adult goose, 14 pounds; young goose, 10 pounds. Egyptian, adult gander, 15 pounds; young gander, 12 pounds; adult goose, 12 pounds; young goose, 9 pounds.

The best excelsior is made from basswood or linden. Aspen and cottonwood, however, supply nearly half of the total amount manufactured.

Gets Good Results Quickly
These few lines from J. E. Haynes, McAlester, Okla., deserve careful reading by every one who values good health: "I find no medicine which acts so mildly and quickly with good results as Foley Cathartic Tablets. They empty the stomach and bowels, giving all of the digestive organs a healthy action." F. A. Morris—adv.

In fact sugar is getting to be almost as scarce among the rich people as it has always been among the poor people.

As a general thing, if daughter is believed to have artistic talent she isn't expected to marry near home.



A Galley o' Fun!

AUSPICIOUS.
Ted—Has the girl's mother intimated that she favors your suit?
Ned—Not exactly, but when we all go out in their motor-car she always lets us sit together in the back seat.



THE RURAL WAY.

Josh Juniper—That feller, Aaron Allred, has got less pride than any young farmer I ever seen!

Si Wank—How's that?

Josh Juniper—Why, when he goes to town he don't walk his team most all the way an' then whip up an' come whirling over the top of the hill an' down into the village, a-sawin' an' a-sawin'; but just comes pokin' along into town like he didn't care a darn whether anybody was lookin' at him or not.

CROWDS.
Crows vary. When three teams are hitched in front of the Lanfronia post-office on Wednesday afternoon everybody says: "My! What a big crowd in town today!"

On the contrary, three hundred intercollegiate football teams all yelling wouldn't make much difference at 6 o'clock p. m. on the Brooklyn bridge.

Seventeen people, including two dogs and three small boys, are a loyal, enthusiastic, cheering multitude if the political meeting they are attending is approved by the paper which writes it up.

On the other hand, a crowd of two thousand at an unorthodox political rally is merely "a handful of dispirited partisans."

When your candidate wins you are glad to learn that an orderly crowd observed the returns.

But when the other fellow gets there you are pained to read that "a mad and drink-crazed mob patrolled the streets all night insulting pedestrians and breaking windows."

When is a crowd not a crowd? When you are standing up in a street car. Anybody with eyes can see that the people sitting down might scrooge up a bit and make room for you.

If, however, you are seated, it is plain that the crowd sitting down is about all the traffic can bear.

Let the Devil and the hindmost stand up together.

Keep away from crowds. A crowd has as much sense as a headless chicken. I make that comparison because I know a chicken so dealt with can't resent it.

Keep away from crowds. If you run with crowds you are liable to fall down and be stepped on.

If a crowd chases you, sprint for all you are worth. If they are after you with brickbats it isn't so bad, but if they want to crown you with laurel you are lost. Perhaps the safest way is to holler "Stop thief!" for all you are worth.

Keep away from crowds. If there weren't crowds there wouldn't be pickpockets.

IN THE DARKEST SOUTH.
First Citizen—The Chinese ain't so far behind the times as we supposed.

Second Citizen—No, indeed! I reckon they could pull off a respectable lynchin' bee.

HIS APPEARANCE.
"And how does Mr. Publicman really look?"

"Well, he is a happy medium between his caricatures and his photographs."

ALL IS VANITY.
"Blase person, isn't he?"

"Blase? Why, he says that he's even tired of the automobile."

OFTEN THE CASE.
Askington—Fricklesmith is a very versatile chap, isn't he?

Teller—Oh, yes! He makes a different kind of fool of himself almost every day in the week.

Had the Grip Three Weeks.
With January comes grippe. Lingering colds seem to settle in the system, causing one to ache all over, feel feverish and chilly, tired, heavy and drooping. Mrs. Lizzie Tyles, Henderson, Ky., writes: "My daughter had grippe for three weeks. I gave her Foley's Honey and Tar and now she is all right." F. A. Morris—adv.

You never can tell. Many a heavy swell is really a light-weight with a bit of camouflage.

Dispatch advertisers merit your patronage.

The Price of War-Savings Stamps

Q. Does the price of a War-Savings Stamp always remain the same?

A. No. The price for each month appears on the face of each stamp. Never pay either more or less than the amount shown for the month in which you make the purchase. The price is \$4.12 in December, 1917, and January, 1918, and increases 1 cent each month after January, 1918, until in December, 1918, when the price is \$4.23.

Q. What is the price of War-Savings Stamps for each month of 1918?

A. Jan. \$4.12	Apr. \$4.15	July \$4.18	Oct. \$4.21
Feb. 4.13	May 4.16	Aug. 4.19	Nov. 4.22
Mar. 4.14	June 4.17	Sept. 4.20	Dec. 4.23

Q. Why is the price higher each month?

A. Because the stamps are earning interest.

Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards

Q. If I do not have enough money saved up to buy a War-Savings Stamp and can only save in small amounts, what should I do?

A. Buy a 25-cent Thrift Stamp at a post office, bank, or other authorized agency and ask for a Thrift Card, to which you can attach your Thrift Stamp.

Q. Is there any charge for a Thrift Card?

A. No. It is given you to hold Thrift Stamps and contains a place for your name and address.

Q. How many Thrift Stamps will this card hold?

A. Sixteen stamps, which represents a value of \$4.

Exchanging Thrift Cards For War-Savings Stamps

Q. When I have filled the Thrift Card, what do I do?

A. Take it to a post office, bank, or other authorized agency, surrender the card and pay in cash the few cents difference between the \$4 worth of Thrift Stamps and the price of a War-Savings Stamp for the month in which the exchange is made.

Q. What do I do next?

A. You take the War-Savings Stamp given you in exchange for your Thrift Card, ask for a War-Savings Certificate, if you haven't one already, and attach the stamp to the certificate.

Q. Should I continue to buy Thrift Stamps?

A. Yes. Ask for a new Thrift Card and begin again.

Q. Do Thrift Stamps bear interest?

A. No.

Q. Then why are they issued?

A. To make it convenient for you to save in small amounts so that you can purchase a War-Savings Stamp which does bear interest.

Q. May I exchange Thrift Stamps for War-Savings Stamps at any time?

A. No; only on or before December 31, 1918.

The Farmers National Bank
Canfield, Ohio

Somewhere in America

While a mighty national army is being mobilized for National Service at government cantonments, the

Maytag
Multi-Motor Washer